

THE RED KAFIRS

BY

M. A. SHAKUR, B.A., M.R.A.S.,

Curator, Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.



1946

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AS A PROOF OF HIS KEEN INTEREST IN
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HIS DEEP LOVE
FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE PEOPLE
OF THIS PROVINCE AND OF THE
TRIBAL AREAS, I RESPECTFULLY
ASCRIBE ON THIS BOOKLET
THE NAME OF Lt.-Col.
G. L. MALLAM, C. I. E.,
BAR - AT - LAW.

F O R E W O R D

IT gives me a great pleasure to write a few lines in commendation of the delightful booklet produced by Mr. M.A. Shakur on the Red Kafirs. His archaeological studies of the wooden effigies of Kafiristan presented by H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral made him undertake a journey to this land and collect information about the extremely romantic people inhabiting it. Their remarkable physical features and their quaint customs and manners have a natural charm which presented in simple but graphic language will not fail to interest the reader. There are not many who realize that not far from the hills bordering the North-West Frontier Province there are such races and places of interest, untouched by any cultural influence from the outside, which recall some of the Stories of Arabian Night. They say that sometimes truth is stranger than fiction. Here is an example of it.

others in exploring the hitherto neglected and forgotten areas surrounding them. Certainly here is a rich field for fresh findings of Geographical and Historical value.

Abdur Rab Nishtar.

Peshawar,

4th. July 1946.

P R E F A C E

A FEW wooden effigies presented to the Peshawar Museum by His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral inspired me to investigate into the history and culture of the people living in Kafiristan. A preliminary work on the subject enabled me to gather information which I read before the Delegates of the Indian History Congress at Hyderabad-Deccan in 1941 in the form of a paper. This interested them, especially Professor J. F. Bruce, Head of Department of History, University of the Punjab, who was presiding at the Sectional Meeting of the Session, and he encouraged me to conduct further researches in the field. So I undertook a journey to Kafiristan and collected fresh material for writing this pamphlet. Owing to shortage of paper as a result of World War II, its publication was postponed. The interest of Lt.-Col. G. L. Mallam, C. I. E., Bar-at-Law, Commissioner and Secretary to Govern-

but nothing has been added to the subject matter then determined.

Though modest is the scope of this pamphlet, the readers would, doubtless, be interested to know of the manners and customs, beliefs and creeds, rites and ceremonies, speech and language of this strange and attractive people. Had it not been to the accounts left about them by a few European Officers (whose works I have made a free use of in preparing this pamphlet) they would still have been living in these mountain fastnesses not much known to the outside world. Presently they are coming in contact with civilised influences and hence they cannot preserve the custom and creeds of their ancestors. In spite of intense conservatism of their elders, there is a great revolution in the ideas of the younger generation of these Kafirs, and the future historians would find nothing of the old and picturesque in them if they change as fast as they are doing now; and the

Preface

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Secretary to Government, N.-W. F. P., Development Departments, and Major K. C. Packman, the then Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, who readily agreed to my undertaking this journey to Kafiristan. My gratitude is also due to the late His Highness Captain Nasir-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, for his personal interest in the subject and providing me a strong escort and all facilities to move freely about in the Bomborat and Rumber valleys. My thanks are also due to Mr. Faramooz Khan who served me as interpreter among the Kafirs. And, last but not least in my admiration and gratitude I hold Captain and Mrs. D. G. Thornborough under whose hospitable roof I felt at home in a foreign land and whose company I fully enjoyed during my short stay in Chitral.

M. A. Shakur

Peshawar,

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THE RED KAFIRS¹

CHAPTER I. TOPOGRAPHY

The Red Kafirs are the inhabitants of Kafiristan, a tract of country which literally means the 'land of infidels'. This is the name given to this country by its Musalman neighbours, because its inhabitants are idol worshippers. Its geographical position lies between latitude $35^{\circ}.30'$ and 36° North from about longitude 70° to $71^{\circ}.30'$ East. It is bounded by Badakhshan on the north, Chitral on the east, the Kuner Valley on the south and the Hindu Kush Range on the west. Its total area is about 5,000 square miles with a population of about 2,000,000.²

In Pashtu terminology *Red* here means *cruel*; and these people are called *Red* because they consider it a virtue and are inclined in accordance with their religion to kill a Musalman. The term also sometimes means *staunch* or *conservative*.

The area and population of Kafiristan have consider-

Geographical position boundaries are

Kafiristan is a mountainous country consisting of an irregular series of valleys, which are for the most part deep, narrow and tortuous, into which a varying number of still deeper, narrower and more inaccessible valleys, ravines and glens pour their torrent waters. Its mountain ranges which separate the main drainage valleys from one another are all of considerable altitude, rugged and toilsome. These mountains at the lower elevations are rich in fruit trees such as walnut, mulberry, apricot, apple, and are covered with olives and evergreen oaks. Grape vines are plentiful. At higher elevations there are dense pine and fir (deodar) forests. The prairies of the deep valleys furnish rich pasturage which supports flocks of sheep and goats and herds of cattle. Numerous carpets of wild flowers are met with at different altitudes. Some of the dells are among the most romantic and picturesque descriptions of the country, others are bare ravined rocky defiles. Although the climate is generally healthy, it is not

asants, the red legged partridge, as well as
ons and doves abound. The chief wild ani-
of these mountains are the 'markhor' or
goats which are extremely numerous, 'urial'
d sheep), leopards and bears.

The important rivers of Kafiristan are the
gar or Kao Bashgul, Manangul, Pittigul, Presun,
gul, Waigul, etc., which are each joined by
y smaller tributaries. All these rivers pour
r waters into the Kabul river, either directly
he south, as in the case of the Alingar, or
r mingling their waters with those of the Kunar
at Arandu above Chigansarai. These rivers
and in fish which the Kafirs do not eat be-
e they are considered to be unclean.

Being situated under the range of the Hindu
n, the climate of Kafiristan is not hot in Summer
is extremely cold in Winter. The mountains
ain snow-covered for more than five months
he year. In some of the Kafir valleys the

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CHAPTER II.

HISTORY

It is in this country that there lives a race or a number of races which describe themselves as Arabs. There are tribes among them who hold that they originally came from Salarzai country. There are others who maintain that they are partly descended from the Arom people, and partly from the Jahiz. Some of the Western writers assign to them a Grecian origin. However there are no evidences such as rock inscription, ancient literature, coins, etc., to support either of these views. The only course which remains for a student of history is the comparative study of their language, their manners and customs, their religious ceremonies as well as their cranial measurements and other anthropometric observations. And the conclusion drawn from such a study has revealed the fact that they are neither the one nor the other. And, if there be any point or points of resemblance between these Kafirs and the ancient Greek

if they drink wine in silver vases and use
s and tables, it may fairly be conjectured that
e of the Kafir tribes were, undoubtedly, in-
nced, like the ancient Indian population of
hanistan, by the Greek colonists of Alexander
Great. But they are certainly not Greek in
in. There can be little doubt that the present
inant races of Kafiristan, i. e. the *Katir*, the
n, and the *W'ai* are a number of Aryan tribes
astern Afghanistan who, from force¹ of circum-
ces, are living now in the same primitive state
before the commencement of the Muslim con-
st of Asia.

The country they now occupy is divided into
ain tribes that differ from one another in
uage, dress, manners and customs. The only
ection they have with one another is in the
that they are all non-Muslims. They describe
different parts of their country by the name
he different tribes that inhabit it. Thus the
part of Kafiristan is called *Katir* and is

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part *Bashguli*¹ or *Kam*. While the old division of Kafiristan into the countries held by *Siah Posh* and those inhabited by *Sufed Posh* is easier to understand.²

The *Siah Posh*, the black-robed Kafirs, are made up of several tribes, viz the *Katirs*, the *Madus*, the *Kashtan*, the *Kam* and the *Gordesh*—among whom the *Katirs* inhabit many valleys and are entirely independent of one another. They live in several villages built of stone and wood and are divided into the following sub-sections:

1. The *Katirs* occupying the entire *Bashguli* valley.
2. The *Ktis* or *Katwar* living in the valley of the same name.
3. The *Kulam* inhabiting the whole of *Kulam* valley.
4. The *Ramgulis* populating the most western part of Kafiristan.

1. Col. Schomberg is of opinion that these two terms are mere invention of the British. To him it seems that

The next important *Siah Posh* tribe, i. e. the *Demidari* inhabits the valley from the confines of the *Dugul* country to the *Kunar* valley and is divided into ten clans, viz. the *Garakdari*, the *Demidari*, the *Bilezhedari*, the *Waidari*, the *Lanandari*, the *Kanaldari*, the *Gutkechdar*, and the *Batardari*. The largest, the *Demidari* are the wealthiest. The *Utahdari* are the priest producing tribes among them. But the main tribe as a whole, i. e. the *Demidari*, as compared with the *Katirs*, hold together better and are greatly respected by the neighbouring tribes. They are described as polite and dignified and carry themselves with a free, independent and self-satisfied air.

The *Sufed Posh* that is the white-robed kafirs, consist of the *Presuns*, the *Wai* and the *Ashkund*, among whom the first two tribes stand out as of great importance. The *Presuns* tribe is very ancient. It inhabits the *Presungul* valley and is entirely different from the *Siah Posh*. These people are remarkable for their peaceful disposition. They

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as brave, high spirited and very hospitable. They are also said to be very generous and are highly spoken of by their neighbours.

origi-
ces.

Of the primitive races of Kafirstan, the *Pre* are the remnant of an ancient people, who either subjugated or enslaved by the present dominant tribes. The remains of another ancient are the *Jahiz* and the *Aroms*, who live at *tigul* in the valley of the same name, and *Gourdesh* or *Istrat*. From inter-marriages with *Kam* and others, they cannot now be distinguished from other Kafirs. But there is still a tradition that they once held possession of all the low Bashgul valley, until the *Kam* invaded them from the West, and evicted or slew nearly the whole of the people they found there. It seems probable that the *Pittigul* and *Gourdesh*, being somewhat out of the direct path of the invader, were called upon to resist the *Kam*; or perhaps they put up a better resistance than the rest of the inhabitants and finally amalgamated with the

punished by burning the house of the offender. The *Jast* himself must be a brave man and a good orator. Several *Jasts* together make a parliament or a *jirga*. On all questions of policy, whether external or internal, Kafirs of various clans sit together and discuss the matter but the opinion of the *Jasts* usually prevails. Besides *Jasts*, thirteen individuals are annually selected to act as Magistrates who are generally known as *Urir*. They regulate the amount of water that each agriculturist is to receive and keep the artificial water-courses in good order. They are responsible to see that no one picks or eats grapes or walnuts or other fruit before the appointed time. The penalty for disobedience is a fine which compensates the *Urirs*. The penalty for theft is fine of seven or eight times the value of the thing stolen. A murderer may atone for the shedding of blood by paying a large sum of money. The punishment for a murderous assault is payment of a large number of goats as compensation. The ordinary

The Red Kafirs
CHAPTER. III.
GENERAL

Kafirs are generally lightly-built men, who s
to be almost always in hard training. Their ave
height is 5'. 6". The shortest among them is
over 5' and the tallest is 6. 2". Their feat
are Aryan. Their noses, as a rule, are particul
well-shaped. The *Kam* and the *Wai* contain
handsomest people, especially the *Wai*. The *K*
have few good-looking men and the *Presuns*
spoilt by their heavy and stupid look. There
distinct gradations in their types from the b
looking of the chief families to the shephe
and so on down to the slaves. In the hig
types, the men have well-shaped heads, g
features and quiet steady eyes. Their cast of
ture is grave, one might almost say intellect
The lowest type of face is of two different ki
There is the bird of prey type-hooked nose,
forehead, receding chin, quick-glancing, and c
set eyes. In such cases the fore-head is particul
small being narrow and low, with the hair

while the nose is badly shaped and coarse. Between the extremes of the highest and the lowest types there is every possible gradation and shape of features, colour of skin and size of head. The headmen, as a rule, are the best-looking of the race. The colour of the Kafirs is, on the whole, less fair than that of the upper classes of Chitral, and many Badakhshanis. Generally they do not approach the black races, but are equally removed from those with a white skin. In tint they resemble more the average inhabitant of the Punjab. Of the various Kafir tribes, the *Wai* seem to be the fairest,¹ while some of the *Katirs*, the *Kashtans* and the *Presuns* are the darkest. The darkness of their skin is attributed to the fact that the people use a fuel which gives forth a particularly grimy smoke, the effect of which seems to be seldom or never neutralised by washing. It is also partly due to the extreme cold climate, when some of them are particularly

1. The *Wai* have got the features of the Greek. This is due to the fact that this tribe which belong to the aris-

reluctant to wash their faces.

The Kafirs, in short, are thoroughly Eastern in colour, as well as in every other respect. With very few exceptions, all Kafirs wear the "Karunch" or scalp lock, which is formed in the following way. The whole of the head is shaved except a round patch some 4" in diameter over the occiput, where it is not cut at all. A tiny lock in front of each ear is often permitted to remain also. Their hair is not very long, seldom more than 12" or 14" and, with very rare exceptions, is quite straight. The hair is usually extremely dirty and matted into a rat's tail. The crop of hair, in certain cases, on the head is prodigiously thick. They admire beards and love to dye them red as soon as they begin to become grey. The young men are particularly fond of applying antimony to their eyes. The Kafir women are, as a rule, short and of light built, with muscular limbs. Pretty faces are rare. Little girls are decidedly good-looking but the hard field-work and constant

able of undertaking extremely long journeys carrying heavy loads. All Kafir women roll their hair up and confine it in some sort of a cap. Girls confine their locks with a double thread round the brows. The virgins wear a red fillet round their heads. Their head dress is usually decorated with cowries. The age of marriage among them is from 20 to 30 for the men and to 16 for the women.

The whole dress of the common people among the Kafirs is composed of four goat skins, two of which form a vest, and two a kind of petticoat. The skins have long hair on the outside; the upper ones do not cover the arms; the whole is fastened on with a leathern belt¹. They used to go bareheaded, unless they had killed a Mussalman.

Their food is chiefly cheese, butter, honey and milk, with bread or a sort of suet pudding; they do not eat flesh (which they like half raw); and they eat the fruits which they grow. They wash their hands before eating and generally begin by some

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ics.

Kafirs are by no means simple in character. They can intrigue concoct plots and then carry them out with the secrecy and tenacity of the average Oriental. Their mental powers are considerable and so is their judgment and intelligence. Their strength of memory is very accurate. They are highly imaginative and even curious. Kafirs are in their own way a model of politeness. They generally give precedence to superiors and each man unaffectedly takes his own proper position. They are also very sociable among themselves. In spite of their avarice they are anxious to help themselves, both by nature and of necessity, and are hospitable. They are also wonderfully brave. A small party of two or three will stealthily penetrate many miles into an enemy camp or country, will plunder a village, stab right and left and then fly to their country without being caught or slightly injured. They are good throwers, good swimmers and play skilfully at games requiring a good eye and a good wrist. They are very loyal to one another and are accustomed

admiration for their own customs. Their inter-tribal hatred is so intense that it often entirely deadens their political foresight. A tribe is always ready to beg help of its most inveterate Mussalman enemy during a temporary peace and introduce him into its territory in order to help in the chastisement of some other Kafir tribe. Bows, arrows, daggers and swords are their chief arms (Pls. II and III.) They also know the use of the match lock. It is absolutely necessary for one to pick a quarrel at the instance of a mere provocation to assert his manhood. But if quarreling is a manly thing to them, peace making is a sacred virtue. Their jealousy of one another is so great that they are often ready to break out into murderous quarrels on mere suspicion.

It is as natural for Kafirs to thief as it is for them to eat. If anything is stolen, traced and finally returned, the excuse always made is that it was carried off by boys. They encourage their children to steal. Little girls are accomplished pilferers. They would persuade, say, a hawker to

mailing and seem to prefer to attain their ends by threats even when other methods are obviously more promising. They are also very untruthful. A successful lie excites their admiration and a plausible liar is to them a sensible and sagacious man. They can easily be bribed.

Kafirs, wild and independent as they appear at first sight, have a strange reluctance to act on their own responsibility on any important and doubtful question. They love to go off with a fellow and noisily discuss what should be done in certain circumstances. With a single Kafir it is easy to do as you please, provided one does not transgress his unwritten code of manners or run athwart his national custom. They are never rough and cruel to animals, but they do not care for dogs. Family affection in Kafiristan is very strong. Some tribes among them are in the habit of selling little girls. Money will tempt them even to sell their children. But generally it is the offspring of the slave population that they dispose of most promptly. Boys are rarely

young Kafir is deprived of various privileges till he has performed this exploit, and numerous distinctions are conferred to stimulate him to repeat it as often as may be in his power. At the solemn dances on certain festivals each man wears a sort of turban, in which is stuck a long feather for every Mussalman he has killed; the number of bells he wears round his waist on that occasion is regulated by the same criterion and a Kafir who has not killed his man (Mussalman) is not permitted to flourish his axe (Pl-III. 3 and 4) above his head in the tribal dance. Those who have slain Mussalmans are visited and congratulated by their acquaintances and have afterwards a right to wear a little red woollen cap. Those who have killed many may erect a high pole before their doors, in which are holes to receive a pin for every Mussalman the owner has killed and a ring for everyone he has wounded. They spare neither women nor children. Sometimes they arrange a peace or truce with Mussalmans. Their way of striking such a pact is as strange as their mode of war. They kill a goat and dress the heart

not cruel by nature. To any one who considers how wild they are, their comparative freedom from brutality is astonishing. A really good fine man among Kafirs is one who is a successful homicide, a good hill-man, one who is ever ready to quarrel and of an amorous disposition. He must be also a good dancer, a good shot with bow and arrow and a good stone-quoit player. It is necessary for him to be a rich man or at least a good orator. His eloquence may even make amends for his lack of riches.

The Kafir religion is a somewhat low form of idolatry, with an admixture of ancestor-worship and some traces of fire-worship also.¹ Their gods and goddess are numerous and of varying degrees of importance or popularity. *Imra* is the Creator of all things in heaven and earth and *Mon* is his prophet. *Gish*, *Baghshit*, *Indrjee* (who perhaps be the Hindu God Indar or Indra

1 The Kafir religion is now no longer practised in Afghanistan where these Kafirs have been converted to Islam and where the Afghan Government have not permitted

the Indian title of *Jee* annexed to his name), *Shee Mahadao*-which terms they always use for salutation to each other, *Sewa*, *Sataram*-the weather God, etc., etc., are their other gods. There are several inferior deities, who seem to be peculiar to particular localities. Every village in Kafiristan is more or less supposed to be under the care of a special god, whom they worship and honour above all others. It would seem that in Kafiristan the forms of religion only remain, while the philosophy which those forms were originally intended to symbolise is altogether forgotten. This is not, perhaps, surprising in a country in which there are no records of any kind and everything depends on oral traditions.

The *Bashgul* Kafirs, or at any rate the younger portion of the community, are inclined to be somewhat sceptical. They are superstitious, of course, and will scoff at each other when two or three wagish young men get together. Two of their traditions, more or less, resemble the Hindu festivals¹ of *Holi* and *Dusehra* which are

pect for all the gods, but Bashgul Kafirs seem ready to abandon their religion at any time without much regret. They leave it, as they return to it, chiefly from motives of material advantage and rarely appear to trouble themselves about religious convictions. It must be remembered that Bashgul Kafirs are no longer an isolated community. They frequently visit Chitral and have dealings with other Mussalman people as well. Many of their relatives have embraced Islam without abandoning the ties of relationship. One of the results of this free intercourse with Mussalmans is that these Kafirs at the present day are very apt to mix up their own religious traditions with those of their Mussalman neighbours.

In the Kafir theology there appear to be both heaven and hell. It divides the universe into *Urdesh*, the world above, the abode of gods; *Michdesh*, the earth; and *Yurdesh*, the nether world. According to them both the heaven and hell for mortals is in *Yurdesh*, which is reached

shadow forms we see in dreams, which then becomes a *Partir*. Good people appear to wander about as shades in a paradise in *Yurdesh* called *Bisht*; or *Bhasht*; while wicked sinners are always burning in fire. Kafirs have no fear of death, and they cannot understand suicide.

Their gods are worshipped by sacrifices¹ of cows, sheep, goats and bear, by dances,² and by singing hymns and by uttering invocations.

1. The mode of sacrifice is to light the fire and a number of cedar branches prepared. The officiating priest bares his feet, while one of his attendants holds a bowl of water with a piece of butter in hand. The priest after washing his hands sprinkles on the animal and on the fire, muttering some words of invocation. Then taking a branch of cedar he places it on the fire. He then sprinkles the animal several times with water till the animal shakes itself, which is the sign of its having been accepted by the deity. After this the animal is thrown down and its throat is cut. The priest catches some of the blood in his hand and sprinkles it on the fire along with the butter and the head of the animal.

2. Such dances consist of three hops on one foot and then a stamp: the women place their hands at their shoulders,

Among them *Imra* is sacrificed to very frequently, sometime from motives of simple and general piety, especially by the older and more thoughtful members of the community; sometimes for particular reasons, such as recovery from sickness, thanksgiving for seasonable weather and for other material benefits. At religious dances he is not honoured above other gods and goddesses. He generally receives three turns but there is none of the enthusiasm which is infused into the dances for *Gish*. In former times *Imra*, the Creator, was chiefly worshipped, but at present *Gish* is certainly the popular deity in the Bashgul valley, while *Imra* probably retains his proper ascendancy in Presungul and in other places. Cows are commonly sacrificed to *Imra* everywhere in kafiristan,

The chief temple to *Imra* is at Presungul, which is undoubtedly the most sacred village in the whole of Kafiristan. The temple itself is an imposing structure, elaborately ornamented. The carving of its wooden pillars which are fashioned after one of three designs is very fine. A favourite design is

a row of rams' heads, one on each column extending from the top to the base. Another popular design is to carve at the foot of the pillar an animal's head, the horns of which are made to extend up the entire height of the pillar, crossing and recrossing each other at intervals, and ending above in points, between which a grotesque face appears with a hand grasping each horn a few inches from the top. The third variety is of the common basket type. Huge effigies of *Imra* which are hewn out of wood are placed at the doors of the temple, in the centre of which there is a square fire-place for worship. This temple is regarded by them and by all other Kafirs as a stupendous monument to the glory of *Imra*.

It would seem that *Moni*, the prophet, ought to be ranked next to *Imra*. He is worshipped with more respect than enthusiasm, especially at *Kamdesh*. In *Presungul* he retains his rightful position in the Kafir Pantheon. Traditionally he is the God always selected by *Imra* to carry out his orders to exterminate demons, and so forth. In almost every

Gish, the war god, is by far the most popular god of the Bashgul Kafirs. Every village has one or more shrines dedicated to his worship. However sceptical the Bashgul youths may be on some points, they are all fervid in their admiration for and devotion to *Gish*. In order to compliment a Kafir and to make his eyes glisten, it is only needful to compare him to *Gish*; and it is impossible to say anything more complimentary to a Kafir woman than to call her "*Gish Istri*"; that is the wife of *Gish*. He is supposed to be the first and foremost warrior, with iron nerves, fierce and sudden in his terrible onslaught. He spent his life in fighting and died as a hero should. In his furious lightning like attacks and in his desperate enterprises he was successful above all others. He was the Kafir type of a true man. Several villages pride themselves on possessing two idol-houses dedicated to *Gish*. An extraordinary number of bulls and goats are sacrificed before his temple every year. Drums are also beaten morning, noon and night in honour to *Gish*. Every small raiding party which has been success-

in various ways in their struggle for wealth and power. It is more particularly because the Kafir believe that by sacrificing to *Beghsit* they will become rich that they are assiduous in his worship. The usual offerings to this deity are sheep, although goats are also sometimes given. *Arcm* is the tutelary deity of the *Kam*. His shrine, a simple wooden frame-work enclosing a fragment of stone, is made of short beams of wood square and placed over each other in pairs alternately. When a war is brought to a successful close and the terms of peace are agreed upon, sheep and animals which are sacrificed in token of the ratification of the treaty are taken to *Arcm's* shrine and sacrificed there.

Other gods and goddesses are often associated—three, four or even five being worshipped in one shrine and sacrificed to during several months in the year. Their names are *Sanarau*, *Shi*, *Parade*, *Shomde*, *Dizane*, (who takes care of the crops), *Nimali* and *Shumai*. with the exception of a very few, the functions of all deities

a friend to her father to ask his consent and arrange about the price. When the amount to be paid has been settled the suitor sends some fine clothes and ornaments to the proposed bride. He also sends the material for a feast to the girl's house. One night he spends in feasting and on the next the bride-groom comes for his bride who is dressed in the finery he has given to her. The father adds a silk handkerchief and some other ornaments and articles of dress for the bride, and gives a cow, and perhaps a slave to the bridegroom. The girl is then led out with a basket on her back containing fruits and walnuts prepared with honey, and (if the family can afford it) a silver cup. In this manner she proceeds to her husband's house, the whole village attending, dancing and singing. Pl IV. I. The price of a girl in case of a marriage depends entirely upon the status of the suitor, but it is probably from 8 to 20 cows. A woman in Kafiristan is really chattel. She cannot inherit, and she has no

ter or worse than that of a woman of other
es and races, but because public opinion is all
favour of what may be called "gallantry".


It is considered a reproach to have only one
e in Kafirstan which is a sign of poverty and
gnificance. All well-to-do Kafirs have from 3
5 wives and middle class people marry not
s than 4. It is not necessary that a Kafir
uld marry in his own tribe. He is at liberty
marry where-ever he likes but in Kafirstan.
a woman misbehaves badly in the Kafir sense
the word, the divorce is simple and easy.
ny sell their wives or send them away. Yet
h well-born wife the woman's family and public
nion have sometimes to be considered.

At the birth of a child or during the period of
monthly course, the lady is sent to a house
ed 'Bashali'. built for the purpose outside
village; she remains there from ten to
nty-four days, during which time she is reckon-
to be unclean. At the expiration of 24 days
n mother and child are bathed and carried

dead but place the body in a box, arrayed in fine dress, which consists of goat-skins or Kashgarian woollens: they then remove it to the summit of a hill near the village or lean it at the foot of the hill, where it is placed on the ground, and is never interred.

One year after the death of a Kafir an effigy has to be erected to his memory. This is both a duty and a privilege and consequently has to be paid for by feeding the community. The size of image to be erected depends entirely on the amount and quality of food distributed. One day of feasting is sufficient for an ordinary type of effigy but to have it placed on a throne or astride a couple of horses, a three days banquet will certainly be required. Women as well are glorified after death in the same way and they may be placed on equality with men by being given a throne to sit upon. Pl. V. II.

Some of these wooden images are of various

images have a manikin seated on the left arm holding a pipe, others have similar little images perched on their chairs. Several of the large images have all manner of quaint designs and carvings on their bodies. They are often decorated with wisps of cloth bound round the head, and, where the juniper-cedar is easily obtainable, by springs of that tree fastened to the brows. The faces of the effigies are carved precisely like the dolls, and similarly white round stones are used for the eyes, and vertical cuts for the mouth, or rather the teeth. They are provided with match-locks, gunpowder bags,  bows and arrows, axes and daggers, carefully but grotesquely carved, and commonly have a cartwheel-shaped ornament in the middle of the back or in front. The effigies of males are usually given turbans, or a cap of the ancient Persian type, (Pl. VI 4. I,) while those of females have a peculiar head-dress, which is possibly a rough imitation of the horned cap

Museum that has inspired me to investigate history of these people and write this paper.

Four different languages are spoken by the Kafirs viz. Bashguli, Wai Ala, Vasi-veri or V or Presun and Ashkhund, which are derived from Dardic Language of the Indo-Aryan Family. The first two of these languages are closely connected with each other while the third shows important points of difference from them. The Ashkhund is quite unintelligible. Even the Kafirs speaking these different languages cannot easily converse with one another without the help of interpreters. There can be no doubt that the general phonetic structure of most of them is distinctly Indian but their grammatical structure differs from that of an Indian language. Specimens of their languages are given in Appendix A.

A conquering race may progress in the arts and civilisation and may excel in warlike spirit but not so isolated a people like the Kafirs. Their civilisation abruptly fell asleep centuries ago.

lying, running away and underhand devices have been particularly serviceable. In their mode of warfare no spark of chivalry is possible. The silent archer, his face protruding from a ticket, his wild eyes glancing swiftly and fearfully around, or his little form wriggling like a snake along the ground to stab his sleeping enemy, man, woman or child—these are the pictures which arise in ones mind while thinking of a brave Kafir. Their present ideas and all the association of their history and their religion are simply bloodshed, assassination and blackmailing, yet they are not savages. Some of them have the heads of philosophers but intense conservatism among them and the isolated nature of their experience make them distrustful of new ideas. In other respects they are what they have been made by uncontrollable circumstances. For them the world has not grown older. Its youth could not be crueller than its present maturity, but if they had been different, they would have been enslaved centuries ago. Their love of decoration, their sense of honour, their

A P P E N D I X

A few words by way of explanation are necessary in respect of the term 'Dardic' referred to under the subhead Languages of the Kafirs. The word is used for all the Aryan languages spoken in the mountainous tract between the Hindu Kush and the frontiers of India proper. The people bearing the name 'Dard' are a very ancient race referred to in the Epic Poems and in the Puranas. Herodotus has spoken of them in his famous description of the 'gold-digging ants'. They are also mentioned by the name of *Daradrai* by Ptolemy, the *Dardai* by Strabo, the *Dardae* by Pliny and the *Dardanoi* by Dionysios. The name *Daradas* or *Darads* occurs in the *Rajatarangini* of Kulhana as a people inhabiting the country where the Shin tribes are settled now-a-days. Therefore at the present day this tract is known by the conventional name of *Dardistan*, and the four languages spoken here are derived from the 'Dardic' Language

Appendix

spoken to some extent in the Katiwar and Ramgul valleys of Afghanistan. The absence of *article* is noteworthy in this language. There is no *Common Gender* as well. The *Plural* is usually formed by adding *i, e, ie, io, a* or *o* to the *Nominative*. The use of the *Agent Case* is seldom adopted. However, the direct construction with the *Nominative* is sometimes found. With the exception of the *Accusative* and the *Vocative*, the other cases are made by adding postpositions to the *Oblique* form. The *Accusative* is generally the same as *Nominative*. The *Genitive* precedes the noun which govern it. The *Ablative* is formed by adding *ste* and the postpositions of the *Dative* by *ta*; after vowels it becomes *da* and *ke* or *ka* after consonants. The *Locative* is formed by the prefix *ba* or *'pa* before vowels and the *Vocative* by suffixing *a* or *o* or by prefixing *eh* to the *Nominative*.

The Red Kafirs

SPECIMENS

1. UZ KATIR ASSUM.

I kafir am.

2. TU KORASTAN AIYUSH ?

you from where have come ?

3. PUT BUJURASHE OCHHE UREN ASIL.

road long and steep is.

4. STREK ZIR ZIM BELUK PTAW

This year snow much has-fallen.

5. KATAGUL CHUCK GROM AI ?

Bashgul How-many villages are ?

6. IMMU PTUL GOOM JUWARI KARON-
TIMUSH.

We fields wheat maize are-sowing.

7. QUIAN IMMU TSAQ KAPPEL ASSIMISH

Formerly we all Kafirs were.

8. IMMU BURR GROM VIAGULI VERI

NA ZARN LAI.

We all villages Wai language not are-under-

Specimens

10. KATIR VERI BIMBORET KUNISHT
Bashgul language Bimboret Rambur
 OCHHE BARRIK VALLATAT.
and Barrik is spoken.

Wai-Ali.—The Wai Kafirs call the country in which they live 'Waiguli, and their language as *Wai-Ali* or *W'ai-Ala*. It is nearly related to Bashguli and the grammatical construction of the two closely agree, although their vocabularies often differ. It is mostly spoken with a little hard accent.

SPECIMENS

1. TAI NOM KIE SHIU.
your name What is.
2. MAI PI-SHUMBER KASI.
me before Walk.
3. TEV RUPAYAN TRSHO-KA VECH.
those rupees from-him Take.
4. WAIGULI PACHA WAIST' A NU
Waiguli king there any
 WAIR

Specimens

- 6 SEO-BE EEBI WAIGUL NISHINOT.
There-from having-come in-Waigul they-dwelt.
7. EK MANASHE-BE DU PIUTR VARI
One man-of two sons were.
8. AKA SHATINOT.
They became-merry
9. TO-KE ITI KOIDAM KURA.
To thee so-much service was-done.
10. EEMA BA DESHUKNA NATEE
Your in country dance
 CHAST ?
do-they ?

Veron or Presun.--This language is spoken by the Presuns, one of the *Sufed-Posh* tribes in Kafiristan in the Presungul Valley. It differs extremely from Bashguli but its composition evidently belong to the same stock. It is spoken in the Rumbur Valley of Chitral. There does not appear to be a dual Number in this language. As regards Cases the Genitive frequently has the termination of *uri*

Specimens

tu-munj, to-in-fields; *tulu-munj*, in longing. For the detailed grammar of the language reader is referred to Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Volume VIII, Part II, pages 59-67.

1. A CHHATRUMA ASUM.

I Bashgul am.

2. TU KAWEL ITA ASAS.

You from-where come have.

3. PON BO-DREIGHA BO-CHUM SHIEW.

Road long steep is.

4. AJ KAOW BO KIRIK DEI SHIAW.

This year many snow fallen have

5. CHATRU MA DESHI KEMUN DUR

Bashgul in villages how-many houses SHIEW.

are.

6. HOMA CHETTR GOM JUWARI

We fields wheat maize

KISHIK DHAIF

The Red Kafirs

Specimens

8. ABI DRUSHTI VIAKIK MUNH NE
All villages Vai words not
 JAWANIK.
understanding.
9. KALASHA CHATRUMA MUNH KIA
Kalasha Bashguli words what
 FARAQ SHIEW ?
difference is ?
10. HOMA CHIAW MUNH SHIEW.
Our four languages are
 VETTRE VIEK CHATRUMA MUNH
*Prasan * Vaiguli Bashguli*
 CHETTRAR UNA VETTRE VEIK
10. HOMA CHIAW MUNH SHIEW
Our four languages are
 VETTRE. VEIK, CHATRIMA,
Prasan, Vaiguli Bashguli
 KALASHA MUNH. CHETTRAR UNA
Kalash languages. Chitral territory
 VETTRE VEIK MUNH NA DEIM

A S H K U N D

Sir George Grierson is of opinion that there is no dialect of this name, while Major White holds that an Afghan Kafir tribe do speak this language, which is actually Bashguli and is not different or a separate dialect. The latter further says that it is spoken both in the Kitiwar and Ramgul valleys of Afghanistan. However, no specimen of this language could successfully be collected for examination for inclusion in this list.



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ABBREVIATIONS

- J. A. S. B.... *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
 J. R. A. S. B. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
 J. R. S..... *Journal of the Royal Society of London.*
 J. U. S. I..... *Journal of the United Service Institute of India.*

ERRATAS

- Page 6.—Read Footnote 1 as 2 and *vice versa*.
 „ 13.—Line 27 Read Plate I. 1. for Plate I.
 „ 17.— „ 12 Delete 'and 2' after Pl. III.
 „ 23.— „ 17 Read that for than.
 „ 24.— „ 16 Read lightning-like for lightning like.
 „ 25.— „ 25 Read in for an.
 „ 26.— „ 18 Read Pls. IV. 1 and 2 for Pl. IV. I.
 „ 28.— „ 5 Read leave for lean.
 „ 28.— „ 20 Read Pl. VII. 1. and 2 for Pl. V. II.
 „ 29.— „ 14 Delete XX.
 „ 29.— „ 19 Read Pl. V. 1. and 2 for Pl. VI. 4. 1.
 „ 29.— „ 23 Read Pl. V. 2. for VI. 2.

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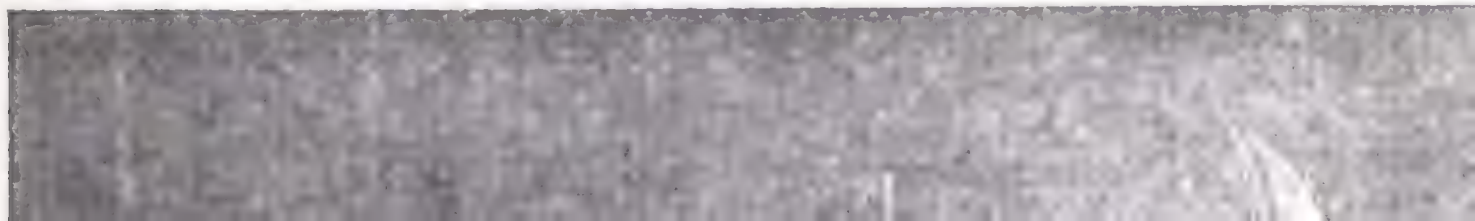
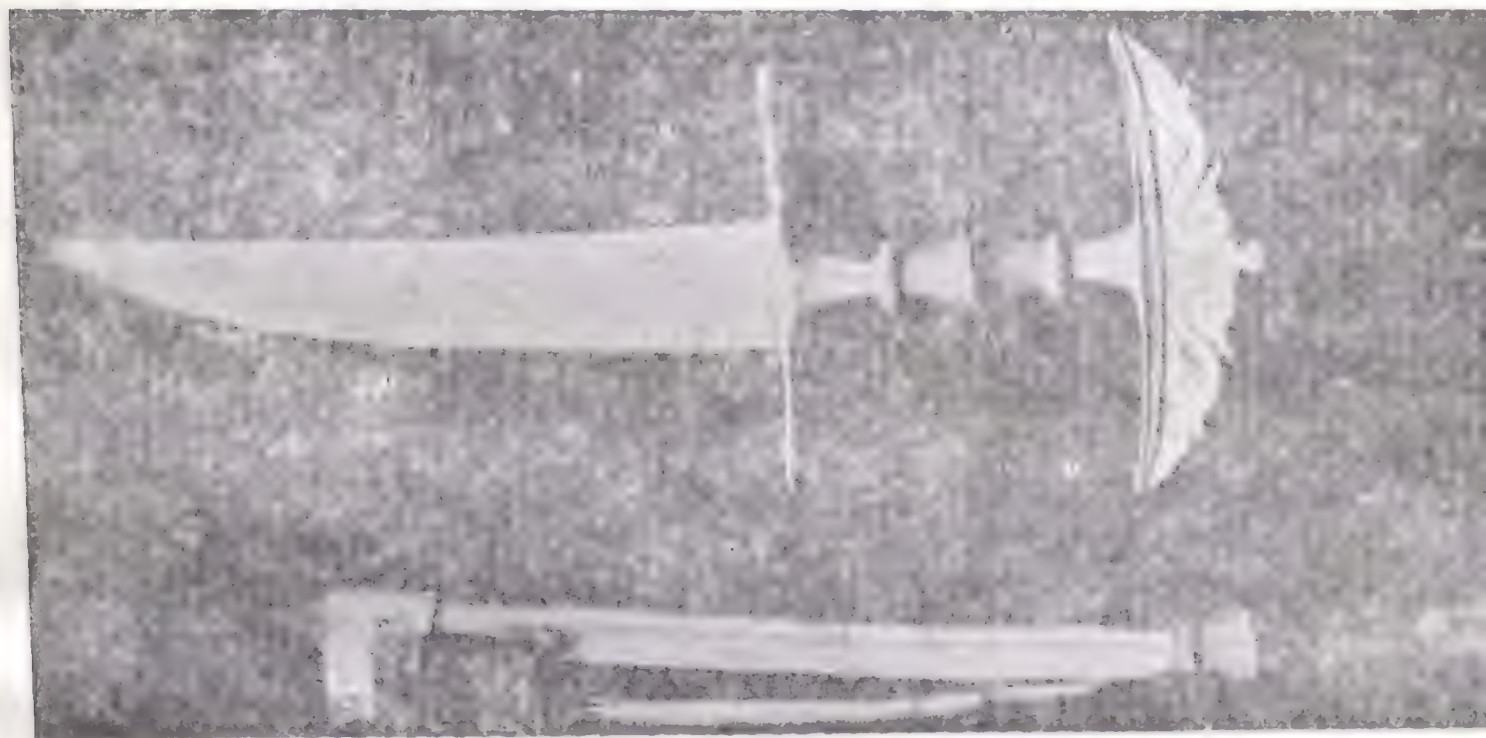
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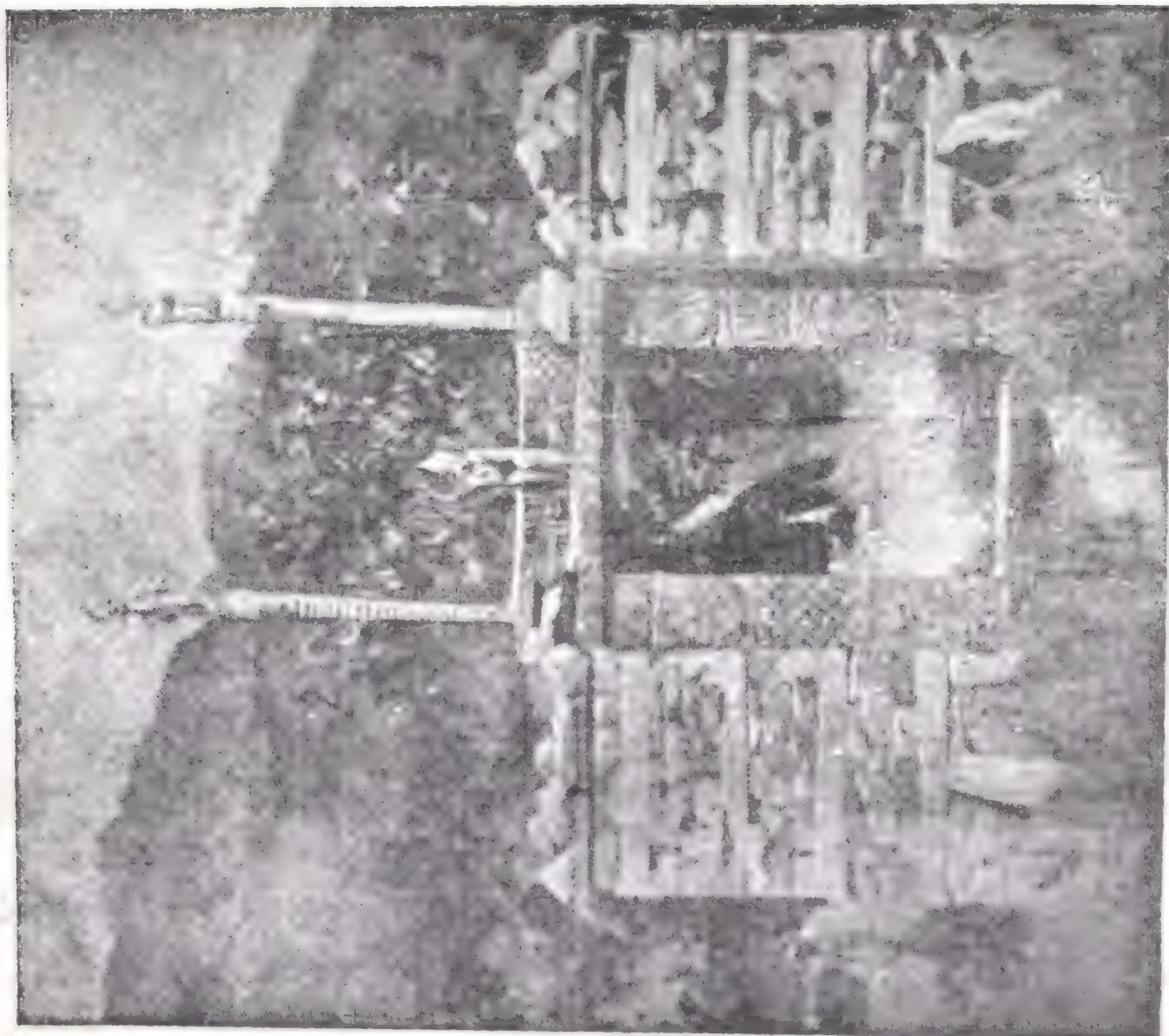
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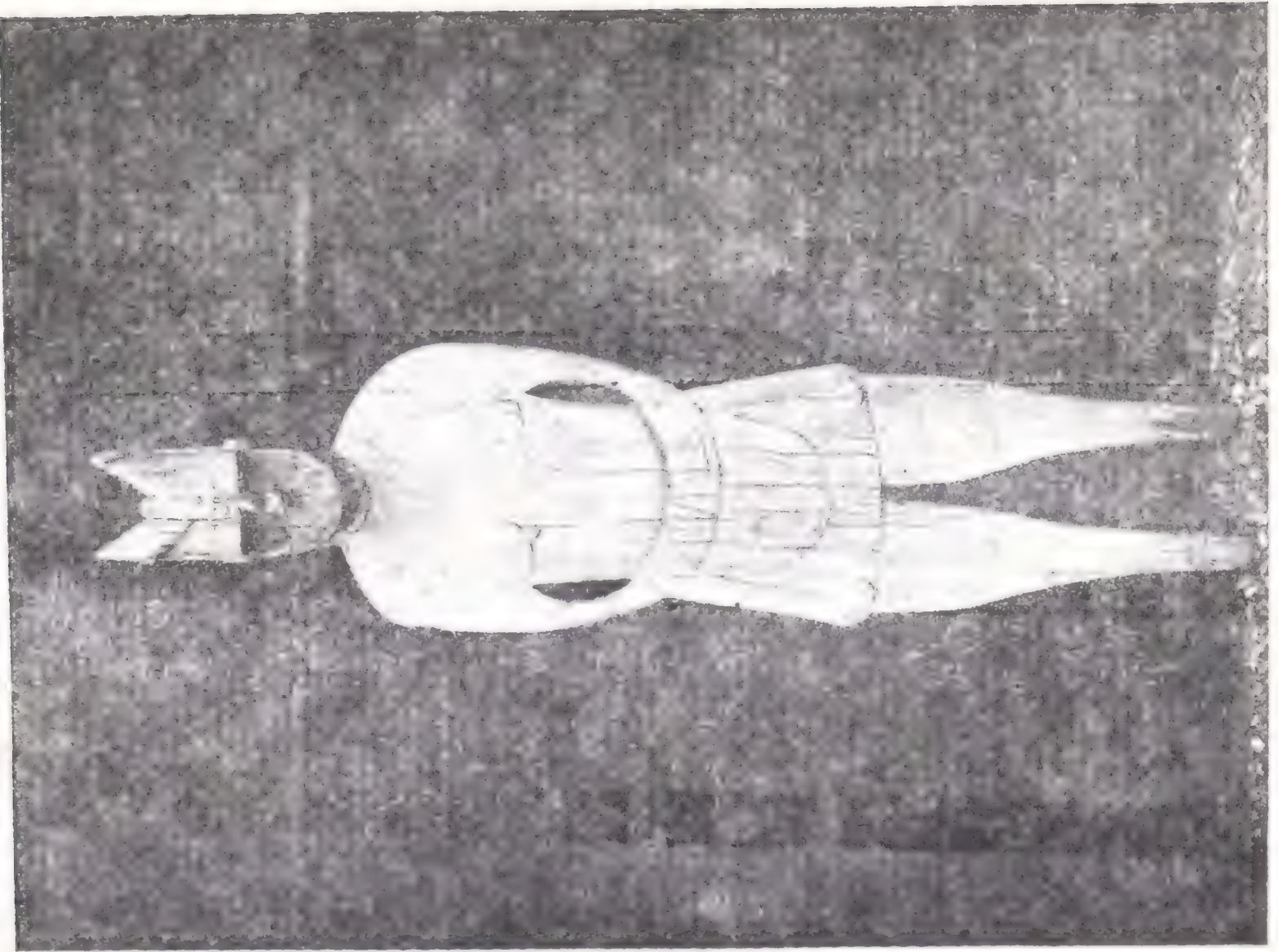
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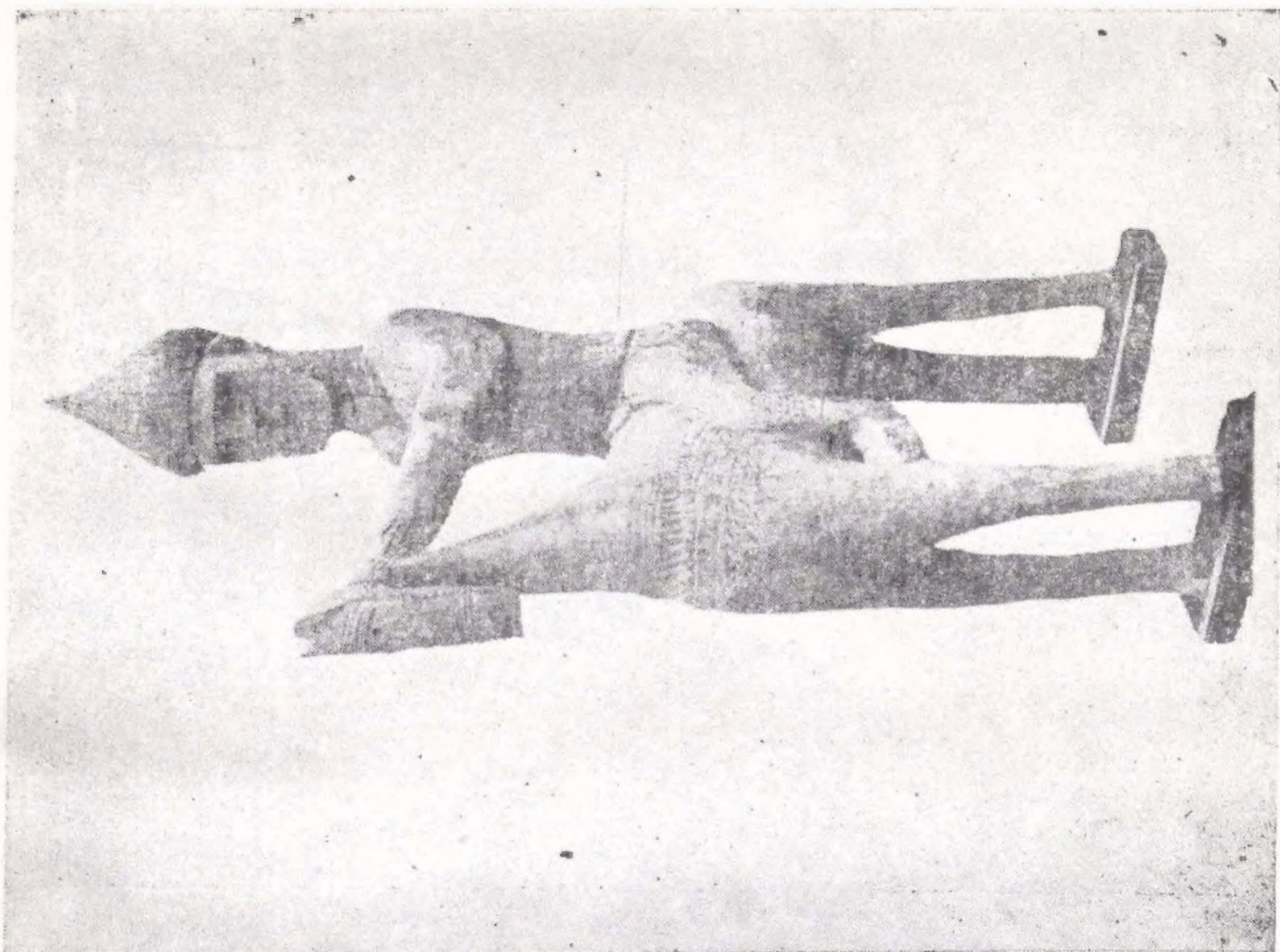


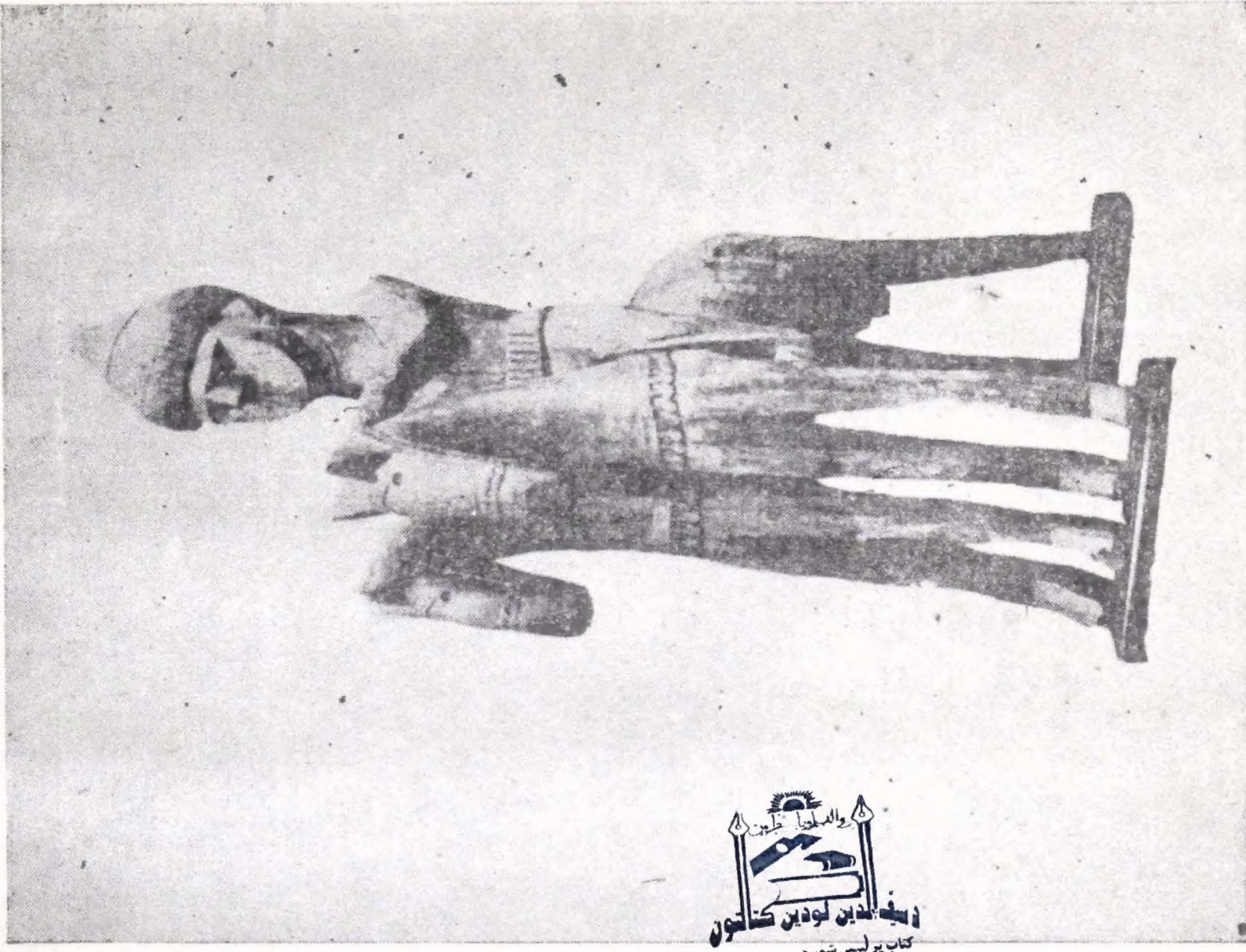












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